

110BC

AULUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS invaded
Numidia without any authorization:
the war against JUGURTHA begins.

Oct 1, 110 BC

Began the Siderite Era

110BC

DURANT

PHILO of BYZANTIUM, physics

C110BC

Jer Hist

latter second century BC

First Book of Maccabees
was written

Oct. 110 BC

Sidonian Era began.

110 BC

7 Hills of Rome

Palatine hill (central) Circus Maximus

So. of it at foot between it
and AVENTINE (south hill)
Q VIRINAL (no. hill) (E. of Field of Mars)
VIMINAL (E. of Q. virinal)
ESQUILINE (Eastmost hill)
CAELIUM (So. East hill)
CAPITOLINE (So. W. of Q. virinal)

The EIGHTEEN numbered only 100 men each, whereas the other Centuries held many more than 100 men.

The Centuriate Assembly met to
ELECT CONSULS ; PRAETORS
and every 5 yrs CENSORS

Also met to hear charges of major
treason (PER DUELLIO) & could pass laws
must meet outside POMERIUM &
normally on the CAMPUS MARTIUS at
a place called SAEPTA. Normally did not
pass laws on commercial.

C 110 BC

CENTURIATE ASSEMBLY (COMITIA CENTURIATA)

marshaled the people, patrician and plebeian in their classes, which were filled by a means test economic in nature.

Originally a military assemblage
Each Class gathered in the form of
centuries

The 10 Centurions (pilus prior) which commanded the 10 cohorts were ranked in seniority. The most senior was the PRIMUS PILUS (primipilus) Commanded the senior COHORT. He answered only to his legion's Commander (either one of the elected tribunes of the soldiers) or one of the general's legates.

Ea. soldier carried a dolabra in his pack - looked like a pick at one end and a mattock at the other.

C 110 BC

Legion = 10 COHORTS

COHORT = 6 Centurions + 6 Centurions
60 Centurions

3 maniples = 1 Cohort (no significance
after Marius)

In each COHORT the senior Centurion
was the PILUS PRIOR commanding
the senior centuria of his cohort, as
well as the Cohort itself.

11-105BC

JUGURTHINE War

King of Numidia, JUGURTHA (c156-104BC) was defeated by the Romans (Marius + Sulla) through treachery).

C110Bc

1912 Dates J-BK

Hero of Alexandria invented
and inspired the formula
for the Area of a triangle

111BC

Rome reached peaceful agreement
with JUGURTHA.

111-105 BC

JUGURTHINE WAR

Rome defeated NUMIDIA

The rule of Jugurtha was displeasing to Rome.

Roman leaders: Q. METELLUS & CAIUS MARIUS

Numidian leader: Jugurtha

Numidia, the strongest state in Africa since Carthage was brought to complete subjection to Rome.

Romans under Q METELLUS
NUMIDICUS (Commander 109-108 BC)
Drive JUGURTHA from Numidia
MAIUS, a peasant was appointed
Praetor and put in command.

Captured JUGURTHA in 106 BC

Jugurtha died in prison
104 BC

111-106 BC

JUGURTHINE War

Numidia, upon the king's death was left to his two sons and his nephew, JUGURTHA. The latter took the kingdom for himself and by bribery secured the support of Rome. One son was killed and the other given a small portion of territory. MICIPSA (the king) died 118 BC

111 BC

A Roman Army invaded
numidia but was
repulsed by Jugurtha

111 BC

DURANT

Almost at the same time war broke out in Numidia. When JUGURTHA (grandson of MASINISSA) tortured his brother to death, and tried to deprive his cousins of their share in the kingdom, the Senate declared war upon him (111 BC) with a view to making NUMIDIA a province and opening it to Roman commerce and capital.

JUGURTHA. He bribed generals & Senators

1912 Dates J-BK

III → 105 BC

Rome

THE JUGURTHINE WAR.

succeeded in having peace declared, but
war was soon renewed and the
Consul METELLUS, failing to make terms
with the enemy, enabled MARIUS, a peasant,
to be appointed Consul and put in command,
though he met with great opposition from nobles.
He was successful and brought JUGURTHA
in captivity to Rome. 106 BC

104 BC - He died in prison in Rome.

III-1069C

JUGURTHINE WAR

Upon the king's death, NUMIDIA was left to his 2 sons & his nephew JUGURTHA. The latter took the kingdom for himself and by bribery secured the support of Rome. One son was killed and the other given a small portion of territory.

JUGURTHA made another attack, thereby killing many Italians which led Rome to declare WAR. JUGURTHA through bribery

111BC-105BC

Roman armies dispatched by the Senate and commanded by senators, failed to protect Roman capitalists in North Africa and to prevent Germanic tribes from overrunning southern Gaul, now a Roman Province, and threatening Italy itself.

the Romans under Q. METELLUS
NUMIDICUS (Commander 109-108BC)
drive JUGURTHA from NUMIDIA. The
Romans under MARIUS continued
a guerrilla warfare. JUGURTHA
was captured (106BC) in an ambush
treacherously arranged by his father-
in-law, BOUCHUS, King of MAURETANIA,
and died in prison in Rome (104BC).

111 BC - 109 - 108 - 106 - 104

JUGURTHA

C 156 - 104 BC

King of NUMIDIA, a grandson of MASINISSA. On the death of MICIPSA (118 BC) the royal power devolved upon his two sons and upon JUGURTHA, who disposed of his associates and united NUMIDIA under his rule. A Roman Army invaded NUMIDIA but was repulsed (111 BC). JUGURTHA, on a visit to Rome to explain his acts, murdered a rival cousin. War was resumed, and